REMARKS

Claim 1 calls for receiving a request for a portion of a file system by a client. A file system is the overall structure in which files are named, stored, and organized. See, Microsoft Press Computer Dictionary, copy of pertinent page attached.

Neither of the cited references teaches anything about receiving a request for a portion of a file system.

The office action indicates that Golden, column 28, lines 35-53, teaches receiving a request for a portion of a file system by a client. There is not one word in the cited material that has anything to do with receiving a file system. Golden talks about two fragments of data, but nothing in anyway suggests that that data constitutes a file system in particular.

Similarly, column 4 of Wlaschin '121 at lines 18-29 is also cited. While the reference refers to partitions, it also refers to data files. But data files are not commensurate with a file system. Nothing in any of the material cited in Wlaschin has anything to do with receiving a request for a file system.

Therefore, neither of the references or their combination suggests anything that has pertinence to any of the claims currently pending.

Reconsideration is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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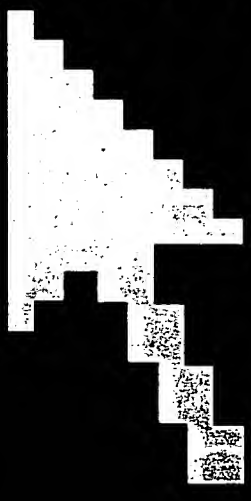

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file server \fīl´ sər`vər\ *n.* A file-storage device on a local area network that is accessible to all users on the network. Unlike a disk server, which appears to the user as a remote disk drive, a file server is a sophisticated device that not only stores files but manages them and maintains order as network users request files and make changes to them. To deal with the tasks of handling multiple—sometimes simultaneous—requests for files, a file server contains a processor and controlling software as well as a disk drive for storage. On local area networks, a file server is often a computer with a large hard disk that is dedicated only to the task of managing shared files. *Compare* disk server.

file sharing \fīl´ shâr`ēng\ *n.* The use of computer files on networks, wherein files are stored on a central computer or a server and are requested, reviewed, and modified by more than one individual. When a file is used with different programs or different computers, file sharing can require conversion to a mutually acceptable format. When a single file is shared by many people, access can be regulated through such means as password protection, security clearances, or file locking to prohibit changes to a file by more than one person at a time.

file size \fīl´ sīz\ *n.* The length of a file, typically given in bytes. A computer file stored on disk actually has two file sizes, logical size and physical size. The logical file size corresponds to the file's actual size—the number of bytes it contains. The physical size refers to the amount of storage space allotted to the file on disk. Because space is set aside for a file in blocks of bytes, the last characters in the file might not completely fill the block (allocation unit) reserved for them. When this happens, the physical size is larger than the logical size of the file.

filespec \fīl´spek\ *n.* *See* file specification (definition 1).

file specification \fīl` spes`ə-fə-kā´shən\ *n.* **1.** Abbreviated filespec. The path to a file, from a disk drive through a chain of directory files to the filename that serves to locate a particular file. **2.** A filename containing wildcard characters that indicate which files among a group of similarly named files are requested. **3.** A document that describes the organization of data within a file.

file structure \fīl´ struk`chur\ *n.* A description of a file or group of files that are to be treated together for some purpose. Such a description includes file layout and location for each file under consideration.

file system \fīl´ si`stəm\ *n.* In an operating system, the overall structure in which files are named, stored, and organized. A file system consists of files, directories, and the information needed to locate and access these items. The term can also refer to the portion of an operating system that translates requests for file operations from an application program into low-level, sector-oriented tasks that can be understood by the drivers controlling the disk drives. *See also* driver.

file transfer \fīl´ trans`fər\ *n.* The process of moving or transmitting a file from one location to another, as between two programs or over a network.

File Transfer Protocol \fīl` trans-fər prō´tə-kol\ *n.* *See* FTP[1] (definition 1).

file type \fīl´ tīp\ *n.* A designation of the operational or structural characteristics of a file. A file's type is often identified in the filename. With MS-DOS, a file's type is usually reflected in the filename extension. *See also* file format.

fill \fil\ *n.* In computer graphics, to "paint" the inside of an enclosed figure, such as a circle, with color or a pattern. The portion of the shape that can be colored or patterned is the fill area. Drawing programs commonly offer tools for creating filled or nonfilled shapes; the user can specify color or pattern.

film at 11 \film` at ə-lev´ən\ A phrase sometimes seen in newsgroups. An allusion to a brief newsbreak on TV that refers to a top news story that will be covered in full on the 11 o'clock news, it is used sarcastically to ridicule a previous article's lack of timeliness or newsworthiness. *See also* newsgroup.

film recorder \film´ rə-kōr`dər\ *n.* A device for capturing on 35-mm film the images displayed on a computer screen.

film ribbon \film´ rib`ən\ *n.* *See* carbon ribbon.

filter \fil´tər\ *n.* **1.** A program or set of features within a program that reads its standard or designated input, transforms the input in some desired way, and then writes the output to its standard or